PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF EPOXYDIPHOSPHONATE

Publication number: JP51143620 (A)

Also published as:

Publication date:

1976-12-10

P JP57048560 (B)

Inventor(s):

SUGIYAMA IWAKICHI; KASAI KOUSEI; TAKAOKA YUKIHISA; HIJIKATA MAMORU +

I JP1174527 (C)

Applicant(s):

MATSUMOTO SEIYAKU KOGYO KK +

Classification: - international:

C09D5/18; B01J31/00; B01J31/02; C07B61/00; C07F9/38;

C07F9/40; C08G59/00; C08G59/20; C08G59/40; C08G79/00; C08G79/02; C09D163/00; C09D5/18; B01J31/00; B01J31/02; C07B61/00; C07F9/00; C08G59/00; C08G79/00; C09D163/00; (IPC1-7): B01J31/02; C07F9/40; C08G59/20; C09D3/58;

C09D5/18; C09J3/14

- European:

Application number: JP19750067498 19750606 Priority number(s): JP19750067498 19750606

Abstract of JP 51143620 (A)

PURPOSE: Epoxyester of hypophosphoric acid of formula I (where R is hydrocarbon residue), e.g. diglycidylether of 1-hydroxyethane-1, 1hypophosphoric acid II.

Data supplied from the espacenet database — Worldwide





原[(2)(の規定による特許出願)

公開特許公報

(2000(1))

昭和50 年6 月6 日

特許庁長官 発明の名称

エポキンジホスホネートの製造法

ш

特許請求の範囲に記載された発明の数

発明者 千葉県習志野市袖ケ浦3-5-2-410 ** 12

(ほか3名)

吉

特許出願人

千葉県市川市南八幡 5 丁目 13 番 2 号

代 理 人 (郵便番号 100)

東京都手代明代九の内三丁目2番3年

〔電話東京(211)2321大代表〕

4230 **弁理士 猪** 股

(ほか 2 名)

7/4

①特開昭 51-143620

43公開日 昭51. (1976)12.10

20特願昭 50-62498

②出願日 昭50.(1975)6.6

審查請求 未請求 (金6頁) 庁内整理番号 6970 48 7229 4A 7430 43 6737 48 7229 4A 7430 43 1446 48 6714 45 7229 4A

52日本分類

16 B92 16 C92 2661KO 245) B527 243)8813 13(9)441 13(9)4411 13(9)4421

51) Int. C12.

COTE 9/40 CO84 59 20 CO9J 3/14/1 CO9D 5/18 CO9D 3/58 BOIT 31/02

発明の名称 エポキシジホスホネートの製造法

特許請求の範囲

(/) 一般式

(式中Rは炭化水業基を示す)で表わされるジリ ン酸もしくはその部分中和された酸性塩に、分子 中に二個以上のオキシラン基を有するポリエポキ シ化合物一種もしくは二種以上を、前配リン酸中 の POH基と少なくとも等モル量反応させることを 特徴とする、前配一般式で表わされるジリン酸の エポキシエステルの製造法。

(2) 一般式

(式中Rは炭化水素基を示す)で表わされるジリ ン酸、その酸性塩もしくはその中性塩に、エピハ ロヒドリンを反応させ、次いで前二者の場合はア ルカリ処理を行なりことを特象とする、前配一般 式で表わされるジリン量のエポキシェステルの製 造法。

発明の詳細な説明

本発明は、一般式

(式中Rは炭化水素基を示す)で表わされるジリ ン酸の新規なエポキシエステルの製造法に関する ものである。

接着剤、電気絶縁材料、塗料等の分野ではエポ キシ樹脂が広く利用されて優れた性質を示してい る。しかしながら、これらエポキシ樹脂に対して 期待される性能の全てが満足されているわけでは ない。たとえば電気絶象材料や塗料、樹脂加工等

特開 昭51-143620 (2)

の分野では、安全管理の面から難燃化又は不燃化が要求されており、それに応じるためにハロゲン含有無水カルポン等の硬化剤やアンチモン、ハロゲン、リン等を含む難燃化剤を用いて改善を計る等の試みがなされているが、反応上添加量に自ら限度があり、必ずしも充分な効果を与えるとはできない。また強料の分野でも、エポキシ系化合物は他に比して比較的接着力が優れているが、防食性や耐久性を付与することは容易ではない。

一方、従来難燃性や防食性が望まれる分野では、 種々のリン酸化合物が使用されている。 これらの 多くはオルソ又はメタリン酸のエステル、つまり ホスフェートかホスファイトであり、 P-O-C 結 合、すなわちリン酸エステル結合から成るもので ある。 これらとは別に P-O-C 結合に比べて結合 エネルギーの大きい P-C結合を有する化合物、た とえばホスホネートは化学的にも熱力学的にも安 定性が大きく工業的に優れた性質を有することが 期待できるが、ホスホネートは通常グリニヤー反 応、不飽和基へのホスフィン、ホスファイトの付 加反応、アルプソプ反応等で合成しなければならず、反応条件の制約が大きいこと、反応工程が長いこと、反応に使用する各試剤の合成経路が長いこと等のために、製品コストが高く、またより限定した形の化合物しか得られず、広範な用途に適用するまでに到つていないのが現状である。

.

たキレート結合形成能があることから、水系接着 剤、水系塗料、電気絶縁材料等の基材や各種組成 物の難燃化剤としても有効であることを見出し、 本発明に到達した。

本発明に用いられる前記一般式で表わされるジリン酸は、Rがメチル、エチル等の低級アルキル 基でも、ステアリル等の高級アルキル基でも、フ エニル等の環状 設化水素 基であつてもよいが、生成物が水性であることを望む場合は、 C。以下が好ましい。たとえば / - ヒドロキシエタン・/,/-ジリン酸、 / - ヒドロキシブタン・/, / - ジリン酸、 / - ヒドロキシフエニルメタン・/, / - ジリン酸、 / - ヒドロキシスデアリルメタン・/, / - ジリン酸等が用いられる。

ポリエポキシ化合物としては、グリシジルエステル類、グリンジルエーテル類等のグリシジル型エポキン化合物、エポキン化ポリオレフイン化合物、エポキン化動植物油系化合物、環状脂肪族エポキン化合物等が用いられ、個々の例としては、ジグリンジルエーテル、ブタンシオールジグリンジルエーテル、ポリエチレングリコールジグリンジルエーテル、ポリプロピレングリンジルエーテル、ピスフス・ジア・シャングリンジルエーテル、ジベンテンジオキンド、シクロベンタンジェンジオキンド、ダイマー酸ジグリンジル、エポキン化植物油、フ

特別 昭51-143620(3)

4 - エポキシシクロヘキシル・3, 4-エ ポキシシ クロヘキサンカルポキシレート等があげられる。

前記一般式のジリン酸とポリエポキシ化合物と の反応は、ジリン酸/モルに対しポリエポキシ化 合物*モルもしくはそれ以上を用い、ジリン酸の 部分中和された酸性塩たとえばアルカリ金属塩、 アンモニウム塩の場合は POH基/モルに対しポリ エポキシ化合物等モルもしくはそれ以上を用いる ことが好ましい。反応条件は特に制限されないが、 ポリエポキシ化合物にジリン酸もしくはその塩を 加えて行なり方式が好ましく、この際、 POH 基の モル量よりもポリエポキシ化合物のモル量が少な いときは、重合反応が起こるおそれがあるので注 意を要する。反応温度は室温ないし 100 ℃で、必 要によりエポキシ開環反応触媒として有効な化合 物、たとえば第三級アミン、第四級アミン、磁素 錯体、金属錯体等を用いる。特に好ましい触媒と しては、トリエテルアミン、トリ・ロ・プチルア ミン、ピリジン、ジメチルアニリン、N.N・ジメ チルパラトルイジン、トリメチルペンジルアンモ

付加反応を行ない、次いでアルカリ化合物たとえば水酸化リチウム、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カリウム、炭酸ナトリウム、炭酸カリウム、酢酸カリウム、酢酸カリウム等で処理してハロヒドリン基を脱塩開環する。

こうして生成される前配一般式のジリン酸のエポキシエステルは、金属に対するキレート形成能が優れた、難燃化しやすいエポキシ化合物であり、工業的に広い用途が期待される。これらの化合物は、難燃性エポキシ樹脂ペースとし、またキレート結合形成能のあるエポキシペースとして、接着割、樹脂、強料等の分野で有効である。

以下本発明の実施例を示す。例中部及び%は重量基準である。

実施例 - /

/・ヒドロキシエタン・/, /・ジリン酸の60% 水溶液 J 4. J 部にジグリシジルエーテル53部を加 え、攪拌しつつ80℃に加温し、30分後反応を終了 した。反応系の pH は反応開始前は/以下であり、 反応終了後 5.8の無色透明な粘稠液であつた。反 ニウムクロリド、ドデシルビリジニウムクロリド、 三弗化硼素エーテル化物、フェロセン、テタノセン、ジルコノセン、アンモニウムトリスアセチル アセトネート、ジルコニウムテトラキスアセチル アセトナート等があげられる。

本発明に用いらるエピハロヒドリンとしては、たとえばエピクロロヒドリン、エピプロモヒドリン、ハロゲン化アルコールグリシジルエーテルたとえば!- (/ - クロロ- ユ - ヒドロキンプロポキシ) - ブタン・4 - グリシジルエーテル、 ュークロロエチル - / - グリシジルエーテルがあげられる。

前配一般式のジリン酸の中性塩たとえばリチウム、ナトリウム、カリウム等のアルカリ金属塩、 第三級アミン塩等のアミン塩との反応は、ジリン酸/モルに対しエピハロヒドリンコ~4モルを用い い脱塩反応を行ないエポキシ化する。また前配一般式のジリン酸もしくはその酸性塩とエピハロヒ ドリンの反応は、ジリン酸もしくはその酸性塩/ モルに対しエピハロヒドリンコ~4モルを用いて

実施例 - 2

/・ヒトロキシエタン・1, 1-ジリン酸の60% 水溶液 34、3部にグリセリンジグリンジルエーテル 81、4部を加え、とれに更にN,N-ジメチルパラトルイジン 0.2部を加えて攪拌しつつ80℃に加温し、40分後反応を終了した。反応案の pH は反応開始前は / 以下であり、反応終了後 4. /であつた。反応生成物は無色透明であり、粘度は2/ PS

特朗 昭51-143620 (4)

(19で)であつた。反応生成物の一部を無水碳酸マグネシウムで脱水処理して得た生成物は、元素分析の結果 P 含有量 4.39% (下記式としての計算値 4.47%)、 エポキシ当量 339であり、赤外線吸収分析の結果、下記式の化合物に相当することが認められた。得られた生成物は水、メタノール、エタノールで稀釈できた。

実施例 - 3

/・ヒドロキシフエニルメタン・/,/・ジリン酸の40%水溶液 41.0部に、グリセリンジグリシシルエーテル 81.4部及びトリメチルペンジルアンモニウムクロリドの / 部を加えて攪拌し、これを80℃にて30分間加熱反応することにより談賞色透明液体を得た。反応系の pH は反応前/以下であり、反応終了後5.7であつた。反応生成物の一部を無水芒硝で脱水処理して得た生成物は、元業

(下記式としての計算値 1.06%)、エポキシ織。 量 220であり、赤外線吸収分析の結果反応生成物 は主として下記式に相当することが認められた。 反応生成物はメタノール、エタノールに易溶性で あつた。

実施例 - 5

/・ヒドロキシエタン・1、/・ジリン酸の60% 水溶液 3 4、3部に3、 ***エポキシ・4・メチルシ クロヘキシルメチル・3、4・エポキシ・4・メ チルシクロヘキサンカルポキシレート //2部、ト リ・n・プチルアミン 0・2部を混合し、攪拌しつ つ80℃に加熱し、50分間反応を行なつた。反応生 成物は淡黄色液体であつた。生成物の一部をペン ゼンで共沸脱水したのち過剰のペンゼンを留去し、 淡黄色粘稠液体を得た。この液体の粘度は、/4・5 P8 であつた。脱水精製物の元素分析の結果、P 分析の結果 P 含有量 3.78% (下記式としての計算値 4.08%)、エポキシ当量 25%であり、赤外線吸収分析の結果下記式化合物に相当することが認められた。生成物は水、メタノール、エタノールで検索できた。

С (ОН) С. Н.

実施例 - 4

/・ヒドロキシエタン・1. /ー ジリン酸の60% 水器液 3 4、3 部にジベンテンジオキシド 6 7、2 部、トリ・n・プチルアミン 0. / 部、アルミニウムトリスアセチルアセトナート 0, / 部を加え、80 ℃に加熱して40分間反応を行つた。反応生成物の / 部を採り無水碳酸マグネシウムで脱水精製して得られた生成物は、淡黄色透明な粘稠液体であり、粘度は/2 P8(23℃) であつた。反応系の pH は反応前は / 以下であり、反応終了後は 4.3 であつた。脱水精製物の元素分析の結果 P 含有量 4.7 4 %

含有量 4.3/%(下配分子式としての計算値 4.50%)、エポキシ当量 345 で赤外線吸収分析の結果主として下配に相当することが認められた。

実施例-4

/・ヒドロキシェタン・1. /・ジリン酸の60%水溶液 34、3部に、水酸化ナトリウム/4部を水34部に溶解して加えて中和してNa塩とした。これにエピプロモヒドリン約部を加えて70℃で40分間反応を行なつて反応を終了した。反応生成部の一部を採り、これに過剰のトルエンを加えて脱水し、更にエピプロモヒドリンを減圧留去し、生成した塩を評別して蒸黄色粘稠液体を得た。粘度 / 3、2 PS (/8℃) であつた。この精製物の元素分析を行なつた結果、P含有量 / 5、0/ % (下記式として/5、17 %)、エポキシ当量 / 02であり、ハロゲン

残智は微量であった。これらの分析の結果、得られた生成物の構造は下式に相当することが認められた。

$$\left[\left(CH_{\frac{1}{2}}-CH-CH_{\frac{1}{2}}-O\right)_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}C(OH)CH_{\frac{1}{2}}\right]$$

実施例 - 7

1・ヒドロキシエタン・1, /・ジリン酸の60% 水溶液 34.3 部に、水酸化ナトリウム 8 部を水/7 部に溶解して加えて中和したのちエピプロモヒドリン28 部を加えて80 じで40分間 反応を行なつた。 反応液は嵌黄色透明であつた。とれを30 じに下げ水酸化ナトリウム 8.0 部を水/7 部に溶解して加えて20分間 提拌したのち、更に60~70 じに加温して40分間 反応を行なつた。反応終了後の pH は 7.6 であつた。反応性成物のエポキシ当量は 43.5 であり、この反応液 40 部にトリエチレンテトラミン 4 部を加えたところ、室温で30分後60 じに昇温し、淡黄色透明の含水樹脂を与えた。この樹脂はパーナーから外すと直ちに消火し、難燃性であつた。

シジホスホネート/O部をそれぞれ下配第/表に示されるエポキシ便化剤により便化難燃性樹脂を製造した(それぞれ参考例/~4)。得られた樹脂の燃焼性を第/表に示す。

第 / 表

		硬 化 剤		硬化 時間 (分)	
参考包	N /	ジエチレントリアミン	2 部	25	パーナーから外
•	2	•	2.5部	20	火
•	3	トリエチレンテトラミン	2.5部	15	
•	4	•	/.5部	20	

参考例・5

実施例- *の生成物/3部にヘキサメチレンジアミン3部を加えて充分提押し、下記第2表に示す 材質での接着試験を行なつた結果、いずれも木破が発生し、良好であつた。また硬化した樹脂はパーナーから外すと直ちに消火し難燃性であつた。

客施例 - 8

/・ヒドロキシエタン・/、/・ジリン酸の60% 水容被34、3部に水酸化ナトリウム8部を水/7部 に溶解して攪拌下に満下反応させ/・ヒドロキシ エタン・/、/・ジリン酸コナトリウム塩水溶液を得 た。これにジグリシジルエーテル 24、5部を加え、 80 でで50分間反応して淡黄色透明粘稠液を得た。 反応終了時の溶液のpH は 6.9であつた。反応生 成物の一部を採り脱水精製して得た生成物はPの 元素分析の結果、P含有量 //、94%(下配式とし ての計算値 / 2、/3%)、赤外線吸収分析の結果、 に式に相当することが認められた。生成物は水、 メタノールに可溶であり、トリエチレンジでミン で硬化し淡黄色透明の難燃性樹脂を与えた。

$$\begin{bmatrix}
(CH_{2}-CH-CH_{2}-O-CH_{2}-CH-CH_{2}-O-) & 0 \\
O & 0 & 0 \\
O & O & 0
\end{bmatrix}, C(OH)CH_{3}$$

参考例 - / ~ 4

実施例!~4において合成された新規なエポキ

第 2 表

材	A	養生条件	引張 剪断強度 (%)
ラワン 合板 -	軟 鋼	25°C.24時間、60% pH	115
ラワン 合板 -	ラワン合植		/2/

* 5 m厚、/ 級 __25 m幅×/25 長さ

出願人代理人 猪 股 清

添附書類の目録

 (1) 明 細 書
 1 通

 (2) 図 面
 1 通

 (3) 委 任 状
 1 通

前記以外の発明者、特許出願人または代理人

発 明 省

千葉県市川市平田 1 - 13 - 3 笠 井 孝 正

東京都江東区北砂 6 - 7 - 14 上 方

代 理 人 (郵便番号 100) 東京都千代田区丸の内三丁目 2 番 3 号

3202 弁理士 佐 藤 勇

所 所

6385 同 野一色 i

同

- (11) Publication Number: S51-143620
- (43) Date of Publication of Application: December 10, 1976
- (51) Int. Cl^2 .

C07F 9/40

5 C08G 59/20

C09J 3/14//

C09D 5/18

C09D 3/58

B01J 31/02

- 10 (21) Application Number: S50-67498
 - (22) Application Date: June 6, 1975
 - (71) Applicant: MATSUMOTO SEIYAKU KYOGYO KK
 - (72) Inventor: SUGIYAMA Iwakichi

KASAI Takamasa

15 TAKAOKA Yukihisa

HIJIKATA Mamoru

SPECIFICATION

20 TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Process for preparation of epoxydiphosphonate

CLAIMS

35

1. A process for preparing an epoxyester of a diphosphonic 25 acid represented by the following formula:

wherein R represents a hydrocarbon group,

30 the process comprising:

allowing the diphosphonic acid represented by the above formula or a partially neutralized acid salt thereof to react with one or two or more polyepoxy compounds having two or more oxirane groups in the molecular structure in a molar amount at least equivalent to that of the POH group in the phosphonic acid.

2. A process for preparing an epoxyester of a diphosphonic acid represented by the following formula:

wherein R represents a hydrocarbon group, the process comprising:

allowing the diphosphonic acid represented by the above 10 formula, an acid salt or a neutral salt thereof to react with an epihalohydrin; and

treating the resulting product with an alkali if one of the former two is used.

15 DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a process for preparing a novel epoxyester of a diphosphonic acid represented by the following formula:

25

30

wherein R represents a hydrocarbon group.

Epoxy resins have been widely used in adhesive agents, electric insulation materials, coatings, and the like, and exhibit high performance. Epoxy resins, however, fail to satisfy required levels in some properties. For example, for electric insulation materials and coatings, and processing of resins, properties of flame retardance and incombustibility are required for safety. There have been some studies conducted to satisfy this demand. In these studies, a curing agent such as anhydrous halogen containing-carvone, a flame retardant containing antimony, a halogen, phosphorus, or the like are used to improve the properties. In order to allow the reaction to proceed, these substances cannot be added in amounts over 35 certain levels, and thereby do not necessarily produce

sufficient effects. When used in a coating, epoxy compounds show relatively excellent adhesivity compared to other materials; however, it is difficult to provide anti-corrodibility and durability to the coating with the epoxy compounds.

In fields in which flame retardance and anti-corrodibility are required, phosphoric acid compounds of various types have been conventionally used. Most of these are esters of ortho- or metaphosphoric acids, that is, phosphates and phosphites, and include a P-O-C bond or a phosphonic acid ester bond. Apart from these compounds, compounds having a P-C bond, which has a higher bond energy than that of the P-O-C bond, such as phosphonates are chemically and thermodynamically stable, and are expected to show industrially favorable performance. Phosphonates are typically synthesized through 15 a reaction such as the Grignard reaction, an addition reaction of a phosphine or phosphite to an unsaturated group, or the Arbuzov reaction. In these reactions, reaction conditions are restricted, the reaction processes requires a long time, and synthesis paths of reagents used in the reaction are long. For 20 these and other reasons, the product cost is high. In addition, products through such a reaction have a configuration of some _ determined type. Therefore, these compounds have not been widely used.

10

25

35

The present inventors studied on preparation and use of inexpensive and stable phosphonate to find specific performance of 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid synthesized through the reaction between acetic acid or acetyl chloride, and phosphoric acid or trichlorophosphate. This diphosphonic acid have been typically proposed for use in metal ion blocking agents, detergent builders, additives for dentifrices, additives for inorganic slurries, and the like. The present inventors, however, focused on the characteristics and properties of this diphosphonic acid that this diphosphonic acid has the skeleton capable of easily reacting with a metal

synthesizes novel polymeric unsaturated diphodphoric acids capable of forming a chelate bond with compounds of various types, that these epoxy diphodphoric acid compounds easily provide flame retardance owing to its high P content, and that these epoxy diphodphoric acid compounds are capable of forming a chelate bond. Considering these facts, the present inventors found that these epoxy resin compounds are advantageously used as base materials in aqueous adhesive agents, aqueous coatings, electric insulation materials and the like, and as flame retardants for various compounds. Thus, the present inventors completed the present invention.

The process for preparing an epoxyester of a diphosphonic acid represented by the above formula of the present invention includes a step of allowing a diphosphonic acid represented by the above formula or a partially neutralized acid salt thereof to react with polyepoxy compounds having two or more oxirane groups in the molecular structure in a molar amount at least equivalent to that of the POH group in the phosphoric acid so that one of the oxirane groups is lost by the addition reaction and the other oxirane groups are remained; steps of allowing a diphosphonic acid represented by the above formula or an acid salt thereof to react with an epihalohydrin, and treating the resulting product with an alkali to form an oxirane; or a step of allowing a neutral salt of a diphosphonic acid represented by the above formula I to react with an epihalohydrin so that the desalt reaction occurs.

In diphosphonic acids represented by the above formula used in the present invention, R may be a lower alkyl group such as methyl or ethyl group, a higher alkyl group such as stearyl group, or a cyclic hydrocarbon group such as phenyl group. However, in order to yield an aqueous product, R is preferably a group having not more than eight carbon atoms. Examples thereof include 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, 1-hydroxypropane-1,1-diphosphonic acid,

1-hydroxybuthane-1,1-diphosphonic acid,

10

15

20

1-hydroxyphenylmethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, and

1-hydroxystearylmethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid.

Examples of the polyepoxy compounds include glycidyl epoxy compounds such as glycidyl esters and glycidyl ethers, epoxidized polyolefin compounds, epoxidized animal or vegetable oils, and alicyclic epoxy compounds. Specific examples of these include diglycidyl ether, butanediol diglycidyl ether, glycerin triglycidyl ether, polyethylene glycol diglycidyl ether, polypropylene glycidyl ether, bisphenol A diglycidyl ether, dipenthen dioxide, cyclopentane diene dioxide, diglycidyl esters of dimer acids, epoxidized vegetable oils,

3,4-epoxycyclohexyl-3,4-epoxycyclocarboxylate.

In the reaction between a diphosphonic acid represented by the above formula and polyepoxy compounds, the polyepoxy compounds are used in an amount of 4 mol or more with respect to 1 mol of the diphosphonic acid. If a partially neutralized acid salt such as an alkaline metal salt or an ammonium salt of a diphosphonic acid is used, the polyepoxy compounds are preferably used in a molar amount equivalent to or more than that of the POH group. The conditions for the reaction are not particularly limited, and it is preferable that a diphosphonic acid or a salt thereof is added to polyepoxy compounds. In this 25 case, if the molar amount of polyepoxy compounds is less than the molar amount of the POH group, the polymerization reaction may occur. The reaction temperature is from room temperature to 100°C. A compound that effectively serves as an epoxy-ring-opening catalyst such as a tertiary amine, 30 quaternary amine, boron complex, or metal complex may be used, if necessary. Examples of particularly preferable catalysts include triethylamine, tri-n-butylamine, pyridine, dimethylaniline, N,N-dimethyl para-toluidine, trimethyl benzil ammonium chloride, dodecylpyridinium chloride, 35 trifluoroboron etherate, ferrocene, titanocene, zirconocene,

ammonium tris acetylacetonato, and zirconium tetrakis acetylacetonato.

Examples of epihalohydrins used in the present invention include epichlorohydrin, epibromohydrin, and halogenated alcohol glycidyl ether such as 1-(1-chloro-2-hydroxypropoxy)-butane-4-glycidyl ether, and 2-chloroethyl-1-glycidyl ether.

In the reaction involving a neutral salt of a diphosphonic acid represented by the above formula such as a salt with an alkaline metal, for example, lithium, sodium or potassium, or a salt with an amine, for example, a tertiary amine, an epihalohydrin is used in an amount of 2 to 4 mol with respect to 1 mol of the diphosphonic acid to desalt and epoxidize the salt. In the reaction between a diphosphonic acid represented by the above formula or an acid salt thereof and an epihalohydrin, the epihalohydrin is used in an amount of 2 to 4 mol with respect to 1 mol of the diphosphonic acid or the acid salt thereof to allow the addition reaction to occur. Subsequently, the resulting product is treated with an alkaline compound such as lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, or potassium acetate so that the halohydrin group is desalted and the ring is closed.

Epoxy esters of diphosphonic acids represented by the above formula produced as described above are excellent in ability to form a chelate with a metal, and easily achieve flame retardance. Application of such epoxy esters in wide industrial fields is demanded. These compounds are suitably used as flame retardant epoxy resin base materials or epoxy base materials capable of forming a chelate bond in adhesive agents, resins, coatings, and the like.

Hereinafter, examples of the present invention are described. The units "part" and "%" in examples are based on weight.

35 Example 1

10

15

20

25

30

An amount of 53 parts of diglycidyl ether was added to 34.3 parts of 60% aqueous solution of 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, and the mixture was heated to 80°C under stirring. The reaction was terminated 30 minutes later. The pH of the reaction system was not higher than 1 before the reaction, and was 5.8 after the reaction. The reaction product was a hyaline sticky fluid. The reaction product was dehydrated with anhydrite magnesium sulfate to yield a product. The results of the elemental analysis on the product showed that the product had a P content of 8.67% (8.93% calculated based on the following formula), and an epoxy equivalent of 173. The result of the infrared absorption analysis showed that the product intensely absorbed infrared light at $755 \, \mathrm{cm^{-1}}$, $1000 \, \mathrm{cm^{-1}}$, $1040 \, \mathrm{cm^{-1}}$, $1145 \, \mathrm{cm^{-1}}$, $1285 \, \mathrm{cm^{-1}}$, $2950 \, \mathrm{cm^{-1}}$ cm⁻¹, and 3050 cm⁻¹, and corresponds to the compound represented by the following formula. The viscosity of a 16% aqueous solution of the compound was 18 PS (18°C).

$$\left[(CH_z - CH - CH_z - O - CH_z - CH - CH_z O)_z P \right]_z C(OH) CH_z$$

Example 2

10

15

20

An amount of 81.6 parts of glycerin diglycidyl ether was added to 34.3 parts of 60% aqueous solution of 25 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, and 0.2 parts of N, N-dimethyl para-toluidine was added to the mixture. The mixture was heated to 80°C under stirring. The reaction was terminated 40 minutes later. The pH of the reaction system was not higher than 1, and was 6.1 after the reaction. The reaction product was hyaline and sticky, and had a viscosity of 21 PS 30 (19°C). Portion of the reaction product was dehydrated with anhydrite magnesium sulfate to provide a product. The results of the elemental analysis on the product showed that the product had a P content of 6.29% (6.47% calculated based on the following formula), and an epoxy equivalent of 239. The infrared 35

absorption analysis revealed that the product corresponds to the compound represented by the following formula. The obtained product was diluted with water, methanol or ethanol.

Example 3

An amount of 81.6 parts of glycerin diglycidyl ether and 10 0.1 parts of trimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride were added to 67.0 parts of 40% aqueous solution of 1-hydroxyphenylmethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, and the mixture was stirred. Then, the mixture was allowed to react while being heated to 80°C for 30 minutes to yield a transparent light yellow 15 liquid. The pH of the reaction system was not higher than 1before the reaction, and was 5.7 after the reaction. Portion of the reaction product was dehydrated with anhydrite sodium sulfate to yield a product. The results of the elemental analysis on the product showed that the product had a P content 20 of 5.78% (6.08% calculated based on the following formula), and an epoxy equivalent of 225. The infrared absorption analysis revealed that the product corresponds to the compound represented by the following formula. The obtained product was 25 diluted with water, methanol or ethanol.

Example 4

30

35

An amount of 67.2 parts of dipenthen dioxide, 0.1 parts of tri-n-butylamine and 0.1 parts of aluminum tris acetylacetonato were added to 34.3 parts of 60% aqueous solution of 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid. The mixture was

heated to 80°C, and the reaction was allowed to proceed for 40 minutes. Portion of the reaction product was dehydrated and purified with anhydrite magnesium sulfate to provide a product. The product was a transparent light yellow sticky fluid and had a viscosity of 12 PS (23°C). The pH of the reaction system was not higher than 1, and was 6.3 after the reaction. The results of the elemental analysis on the purified dehydrated product showed that the product had a P content of 6.74% (7.06% calculated based on the following formula), and an epoxy equivalent of 220. The infrared absorption analysis revealed that the reaction product mainly corresponds to the compound represented by the following formula. The obtained product was easily soluble in methanol or ethanol.

$$5 = \begin{bmatrix} CH_{s} - CH_{s} & CH_{s} & 0 \\ CH_{s} - C & CH_{s} - CH_{s} - CH_{s} - CH_{s} - CH_{s} \end{bmatrix}_{s} C(OR) CH_{s}$$

Example 5

10

An amount of 112 parts of

3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexylmethyl-3,4-epoxy-6-methylcycloh 20 exane carboxylate and 0.2 parts of tri-n-butylamine were added to 34.3 parts of 60% aqueous solution of 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid, and the mixture was heated to 80°C under stirring. The reaction was allowed to proceed for 50 minutes. The reaction product was a light yellow 25 liquid. Portion of the product was azeotropically dehydrated with benzene, and excessive benzene was removed to provide a light yellow sticky fluid. The fluid had a viscosity of 14.5 PS. The results of the elemental analysis on the purified dehydrated product showed that the product had a P content of 30 4.31% (4.50% calculated based on in the following formula), and an epoxy equivalent of 345. The infrared absorption analysis revealed that the product mainly corresponds to the compound represented by the following formula.

5 Example 6

10

15

20

25

30

35

An amount of 16 parts of sodium hydride dissolved in 34 parts of water was added to neutralize 34.3 parts of 60% aqueous solution of 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid to yield the Na salt. An amount of 83 parts of epibromohydrin was added to the salt, and the reaction was allowed to proceed at 70°C for 40 minutes, and then terminated. Portion of the reaction product was dehydrated with toluene, and epibromohydrin in the product was removed in vacuo to provide the salt. The obtained salt was filtered off to provide a light yellow sticky fluid. The fluid had a viscosity of 13.2 PS (18°C). The results of the elemental analysis on the purified product showed that the product had a P content of 15.01% (15.27% calculated based on the following formula), and an epoxy equivalent of 102. Only a slight amount of the halogen was remained therein. The analysis revealed that the structure of the product corresponds to the following formula.

$$\left[\left(CH_{2} - CH - CH_{1} - O \right)_{2}^{2} \right]_{3}^{3} C (OH) CH_{3}$$

Example 7

An amount of 8 parts of sodium hydride dissolved in 17 parts of water was added to neutralize 34.3 parts of 60% aqueous solution of 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid. Thereafter, 28 parts of epibromohydrin was added thereto, and

Thereafter, 28 parts of epibromohydrin was added thereto, and the reaction was allowed to proceed at 80°C for 40 minutes. The reaction fluid was transparent light yellow. The reaction liquid was cooled to 30°C, and 8.0 parts of sodium hydride dissolved in 17 parts of water was added to the reaction liquid, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 20 minutes. The

mixture was further heated to a temperature of 60°C to 70°C, and the reaction was allowed to proceed for 40 minutes. The pH after the reaction was 7.6. The reaction product had an epoxy equivalent of 43.5. An amount of 40 parts of triethylene 5 tetramine was added to 40 parts of the reaction liquid, and the mixture was allowed to stand at room temperature for 30 minutes, and then heated to 60°C to yield a hydrated transparent light yellow resin. Fire disappeared immediately after the resin was removed from a burner, indicating that the resin was flame retardant.

Example 8

10

15

20

25

30

An amount of 8 parts of sodium hydride dissolved in 17 parts of water was dropwise added to 34.3 parts of 60% aqueous solution of 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid under stirring to allow the reaction to proceed. Thus, an aqueous solution of the 1-hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid disodium salt was obtained. An amount of 26.5 parts of diglycidyl ether was added thereto, and the reaction was allowed to proceed at 80°C for 50 minutes to yield a transparent light yellow sticky fluid. The pH of the solution was 6.9 after the reaction. Portion of the reaction fluid was dehydrated and purified. The results of the elemental analysis on the purified dehydrated product showed that the product had a P content of 11.94% (12.15% calculated based on the following formula). The infrared absorption analysis revealed that the product corresponds to the following formula. The product was soluble in water and ethanol, and cured with triethylenediamine to provide a transparent light yellow flame retardant resin.

Reference examples 1 to 4

An amount of 10 part of each of the novel epoxy

diphosphonates prepared in Examples 1 to 4 was cured with the epoxy curing agent shown in Table 1 to provide cured flame retardant resins (each assigned to Reference examples 1 to 4). Table 1 shows the flame retardance of the obtained resins.

5

Table 1

lable 1						
	Curing agent	Curing time (min)	Incombustibility			
Reference example 1	Diethylenetriamine 2 parts	25	Fire disappeared immediately after removal from a burner.			
Reference example 2	Diethylenetriamine 2.5 parts	20	Fire disappeared immediately after removal from a burner.			
Reference example 3	Triethylenetetramine 2.5 parts	15	Fire disappeared immediately after removal from a burner.			
Reference example 4	Triethylenetetramine 1.5 parts	20	Fire disappeared immediately after removal from a burner.			

Reference example 5

An amount of 3 parts of hexamethylenediamine was added 10 to 15 parts of the product obtained in Example 5, and the resulting mixture was sufficiently stirred. An adhesion test was performed using the materials shown in Table 2. Favorable results were obtained in either case, that is, the wood materials were broken. Fire disappeared immediately after the cured resin was removed from the burner, indicating that the cured resin was flame retardant.

20

15

Table 2

Material	Curing condition	Tensile strength, shear strength (kg/cm²)	
Lauan plywood*-	25°C, 24 hours,	115	
soft steel	60% pH		
Lauan plywood-	Same as above	121	
lauan plywood			

*Thickness: 5mm, First grade

25 mm width x 125 length